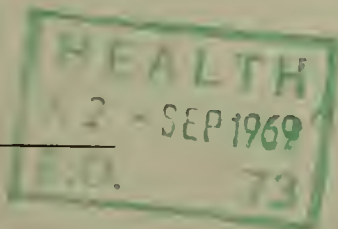


CWMBRAN URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL



ANNUAL REPORT

of the

MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH

and the

PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR

FOR THE YEAR ENDING

31st DECEMBER, 1968

**Council Offices,
Cwmbran, Mon.**

Telephone: CWMBRAN 3325

Hywel G. Jenkins,

M.B., B.S., D.P.H.,

Medical Officer of Health

THE URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN

ANNUAL REPORT

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Medical Officer of Health

for the year ending

31st December, 1968

TO THE CHAIRMAN AND MEMBERS OF THE
URBAN DISTRICT COUNCIL OF CWMBRAN

Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour, as Medical Officer of Health of your district, to submit the Annual Report for 1968. It is compiled according to the directions of the Ministry of Health and includes the Report of the Public Health Inspector.

PUBLIC HEALTH COMMITTEE

Chairman: Councillor W. E. Jones

Members:

Councillor J. B. Adams	Councillor C. J. Jackson
.. O. James, M.B.E.	.. J. O. Price
.. D. J. Rex	.. H. Sweeting
.. B. R. Tunley	.. W. J. Waters

PUBLIC HEALTH DEPARTMENT

The staff consisted of:—

- (a) The Medical Officer of Health, Dr. Hywel G. Jenkins, who is also Medical Officer of Health for the Caerleon Urban District Council and Medical Officer for the No. 8 Health Area of the County Council, which includes the whole of the Cwmbran new town.
- (b) The Public Health Inspector—Mr. D. G. Vallis, A.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I.
- (c) Additional Public Health Inspector—Mr. T. Jones, M.R.S.H., M.A.P.H.I. (commenced 14th February, 1968).
- (d) Clerk/Typist—Mrs. B. J. James.
- (e) Rodent Operator—Mr. R. Petheram.

SOCIAL CONDITIONS

In the last report, it was stated that the new town was planned initially to accommodate 35,000 people and that the target figure was later amended to 55,000. The Cwmbran Development Corporation were to build to accommodate 45,000 people, after which natural expansion would provide an additional 10,000 population.

By mid-1968 the population of the town as a whole was in excess of 44,000. Towards the end of 1968 the Welsh Office instructed the Development Corporation that they were to continue beyond 44,000 at a rate to be reviewed periodically and within the limits of the present designated area.

Although in Cwmbran there are immigrants from commonwealth and non-commonwealth countries, a survey carried out by the Corporation estimated that 80% of the incoming population was from Monmouthshire, 10% from the rest of Wales and 10% from the United Kingdom. Before being designated as a new town, Cwmbran possessed industries which employed 6,800 people. Since that time with expansion in heavy service and other light industries, jobs have been provided for an additional 2,500 people. The development of new major industries has suffered from the decision not to include Cwmbran in a development area. Recent reports show that although employment and unemployment statistics compare favourably with the national average, there continues to be a need for more clerical and similar posts.

Social conditions show little change from year to year. Comments which have been made in the past continue to be valid. There is still no swimming pool, centrally or in conjunction with schools. The Council had a central swimming baths under consideration but by the end of the year had not obtained approval and loan sanction from the Welsh Office.

There continued to be little commercial entertainment. This is one result of Cwmbran's proximity to Newport and Pontypool.

The Cwmbran Stadium, near the centre of old Cwmbran, had an active year, the highlight of which was the British Marathon on 27th July, an Olympic Trial 20 Kilometre Walk, together with held-over events from the Welsh Athletic Championships, and a special 4 x 1 mile event where the athletes were trying to obtain Olympic qualifying times. During the year the South Wales Area Disabled Association sports were also held at the Stadium. Some of these sports included archery, wheelchair races, throwing contests and table tennis matches.

Future expansion of the Stadium site will be helped by the provision of a Sports' hall.

Other playing fields in the district are actively used, but there is a need for changing facilities, particularly at the central recreation ground, where there are two rugby and twelve soccer pitches.

Cwmbran, generally speaking, has a happy and prosperous society, whose children attend modern schools in which some aspects of environmental and personal health are taught. Secondary school children should be familiar with the advantages of clean air, the dangers of cigarette smoking and the benefits of the fluoridation to one part per million of drinking water. Schemes for the introduction of sex education throughout school life are under consideration by the local education authority.

The Council has supported two weekly courses to help residents to overcome the smoking habit and first aid classes have been held on Council premises. A knowledge of these subjects and their application may be considered as enlightened self interest.

SMOKING AND HEALTH

The adverse effects of smoking were discussed nationally during 1968. No reasonable doubt now exists that cigarette smoking is one cause of cancer of the lung. The effect of smoking on cardio-vascular health is less clear but there is an increasing realisation of the risk of death from heart disease associated with this habit.

Middle aged men smoking more than 20 cigarettes a day are twenty times more likely to die from lung cancer than non-smokers and twice as likely to die from coronary heart disease. Evidence does not suggest that the latter is influenced by temperamental qualities and the stresses of life are not considered to be important causes of heart disease. The incidence of peptic ulceration and chronic bronchitis among smokers must not be forgotten. From the preventive point of view, the risk is known to fall when the habit is given up. The practice of inhaling smoke appears to increase symptoms and mortality.

The proportion of smokers in the national population decreased from 60% in 1961 to 54% in 1965. Among men the decrease was appreciable at all ages, but among women there was a marked decrease only in the 16-19 age group. The decrease in cigarette tobacco consumption and the number of smokers is encouraging, but the falling trend has to be maintained.

The Council, in conjunction with Pastor H. Logan of the Seventh Day Adventist Church, Newport, held two five-day anti-smoking clinics. One hundred and ten applications were made by local residents to attend these courses. Eighty-seven actually attended, a small number considering local press and poster publicity.

This is probably an indication that the age at which smoking will be prevented will be in youth, before it becomes a habit.

STATISTICS

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,850
Registrar General's estimate of resident population mid-1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	30,290
Number of inhabited houses (end of year) according to rate books 31.12.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	8,962
Total Rateable Value 31.12.68	...	...	...	...	...	...	£969,926
Sum represented by penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£4,100

The Registrar General's mid-year estimate of the population of Cwmbran for 1968 was 30,290, an increment of 1,560 compared with the mid-year estimate for 1967. There were 779 live births and 217 deaths, so that the natural increase of the population was 562.

The Registrar General's comparability factors used for the calculation of local adjusted rates are 0.85 for births and 1.68 for deaths.

VITAL STATISTICS

Live Births

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	361	387	748
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	15	16	31
Total					376	403	779
<hr/>							
Crude live birth rate per 1,000 resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.72
Local adjusted live birth rate per 1,000 resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	21.86
Ratio of local adjusted birth rate to national rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.29
Live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	17.10

Adjusted live birth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 resident population	...	...	...	...	...	17.44
Live birth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	16.9
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births	...	...	...	...	...	3.98
Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire	...	...	...	...	...	6.12

There were 125 more live births in 1968 than in 1967. The crude live birth rate was 8.62 live births per thousand population more than that for Monmouthshire and 8.82 more than for England and Wales. The local adjusted live birth rate was greater than that for Monmouthshire by 4.42 live births per 1,000 population and greater than that for England and Wales by 4.96. The ratio of the local adjusted birth rate to the national rate was 1.29, an increase of 0.16 when compared with last year.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births decreased by 1.83 when compared with 1967. The number of illegitimate live births decreased by 7.0.

Illegitimate live births per cent of total live births for Monmouthshire increased by 0.19.

With increasing health education, it is to be hoped that the illegitimate birth rate will be contained. Young men and women must behave responsibly and have concern for each other's health, happiness and careers.

The conception of children when they are not wanted and when their parents are unable to support them, must be considered lamentable.

It is to be hoped that the decrease in the illegitimate birth rate, even if it is only for one year, is an indication of increased responsibility.

Stillbirths

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	1	2	3
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	1	—	1
Total					2	2	4
<hr/>							
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 resident population	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.13
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	0.31
Total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	783
Stillbirth rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.11
Stillbirth rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	19.54
Stillbirth rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	14.00

There were 4 stillbirths, 7 less than for 1967. Two stillbirths were of males and 2 of females. The stillbirth rate per thousand total live and stillbirths decreased by 11.11 to 5.11 stillbirths, when compared with 1967. The rate for England and Wales continued to decrease, this year by 0.8. The rate for Monmouthshire increased by 2.55 and was 19.54 stillbirths per thousand total births. The rate for Cwmbran per 1,000 total births was less than that for Monmouthshire by 14.44 stillbirths per thousand total births.

Stillbirths by Cause

Cause of Death						Number
Antepartum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	2
Eclampsia	...	...	...	...	...	1
Placental infarction	...	...	...	...	...	1
						—
						4
						—

Two stillbirths were associated with antepartum haemorrhage, 1 was due to placental infarction and 1 to toxæmia.

INFANT MORTALITY

Deaths of Infants (under 1 year of age)

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	5	4	9
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total					5	5	10

Infant mortality rate per 1,000 live births	...	...	12.94
Infant mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live births	...	...	18.74
Infant mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live births	...	...	18.00
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	12.03
Legitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	18.72
Illegitimate infant deaths per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	32.26
Illegitimate infant deaths for Monmouthshire per 1,000 illegitimate live births	...	...	18.97

Neonatal Mortality (Deaths of Infants under 4 weeks of age)

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	4	6
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total					2	5	7
<hr/>							
Neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births 8.99							
Neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000							
live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	13.76
Neonatal mortality rate for England and Wales per							
1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.3

Early Neonatal Mortality

(Deaths of infants under 1 week of age)

					Male	Female	Total
Legitimate	...	...	...	...	2	3	5
Illegitimate	...	...	...	...	0	1	1
Total					2	4	6
<hr/>							
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births ... 7.7							
Early neonatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per							
1,000 live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	11.27
Early neonatal mortality rate per 1,000 live births for							
England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	...	10.5

Perinatal Mortality Rate

(Stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths)

Perinatal mortality rate	...	...	...	...	...	12.77
Perinatal mortality rate for Monmouthshire	...	...	...	...	...	28.99
Perinatal mortality rate for England and Wales	...	...	...	...	...	25.00

INFANT DEATHS BY AGE AND CAUSE

Cause of Death				Number of Deaths by age		
				Under 1 week of age	1 week to under 4 weeks of age	4 weeks to under 1 year of age
Bronchopneumonia	...	...	...	—	—	2
Congenital malformation:						
Hydrocephalus and						
Meningocele	...	...	...	—	1	—
Meningo myelocele	...	...	...	—	—	1
Prematurity	...	...	...	5	—	—
Tentorial Tear	...	...	...	1	—	—
				6	1	3

There were 10 infant deaths, 1 less than in 1967. Five deaths were of males and 5 of females. Again this year only one death was of an illegitimate infant. Six deaths were early neonatal, 1 was neonatal and 3 deaths were of infants of 4 weeks and under 1 year of age. With the exception of 2 deaths, 1 early neonatal and 1 of an infant aged 3 months, all infant deaths occurred in hospital.

This is the fifth year in which the infant mortality rate for Cwmbran has decreased. Since 1960, in no year has the infant mortality rate been lower. The infant mortality rate of 12.94 deaths per thousand live births is 5.80 less than the Monmouthshire rate and 5.06 deaths per thousand live births less than the rate for England and Wales.

The infant mortality rates for the last two years are more in keeping with the rates one would expect for a new town, with adequate environmental and personal health services.

Of the deaths of infants aged less than 1 week, 5 were due to prematurity and 1 to a tentorial tear. The neonatal death was due to a congenital malformation. Of the remaining 3 infant deaths, 2 were due to bronchopneumonia and 1 to a congenital malformation. One of the deaths due to bronchopneumonia occurred at home.

The neonatal mortality rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 4.77 deaths per thousand live births and less than that for England and Wales by 3.31 deaths per thousand live births.

In each annual report since 1959, I have drawn attention to the disappointing perinatal mortality rate, which in 6 of the last 9 years has been greater than 37 stillbirths and deaths under 1 week combined per thousand total live and stillbirths. In 1966 and 1967 the

perinatal mortality rate was almost equal to that for England and Wales. It exceeded the national average in 1966 by only 0.03 and in 1967 by 3.17. This year there has been a dramatic decrease in the rate to 12.77, 12.23 stillbirths and deaths under one week of age combined per thousand total live and stillbirths less than the national rate. Although it cannot be expected that a rate of this nature will continue it is to be hoped that in future years the perinatal mortality rate will continue to be less than the national rate.

MATERNAL MORTALITY

Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and stillbirths	Nil
Maternal mortality rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.65
Maternal Mortality rate for England and Wales per 1,000 live and stillbirths	0.24

No maternal deaths were attributed to pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.

DEATHS

	Male	Female	Total	
	137	80	217	
Crude death rate per 1,000 resident population ...				7.16
Local adjusted death rate per 1,000 resident population				12.04
Ratio of local adjusted death rate to national rate ...				1.02
Crude death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population				12.22
Adjusted death rate for Monmouthshire per 1,000 population				13.68
Death rate for England and Wales per 1,000 population				11.9

The crude death rate increased from 7.74 deaths in 1963 to 8.49 in 1966. Last year the trend was halted, the rate decreasing to 7.1, a decrease of 1.39 deaths per thousand population when compared with 1966. Although the crude death rate is still less than that for 1963, the decrease has not been maintained and the rate for 1968 increased by 0.06 to 7.16. The crude death rate was less than that for Monmouthshire by 5.06 and for England and Wales by 3.74 deaths per thousand population. The local adjusted death rate exceeded the rate for England and Wales by 0.14 and was less than the adjusted rate for Monmouthshire by 1.64 deaths per thousand population.

In spite of the increase in the crude death rate and the local adjusted death rate, the ratio of the local adjusted death rate to the national rate improved. The ratio for 1967 was 1.05 and for 1968 was 1.02.

DEATHS BY CAUSE AND SEX AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. and under		Age in years								75 and over
			Under 4 wks.	1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—	
Tuberculosis of Respiratory System	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Lung	M	8	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	4	2	—
Bronchus	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malignant Neoplasm, Breast	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	—
Malignant Neoplasm—Uterus	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—
Leukaemia	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—
Other Malignant Neoplasms, etc.	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	3	2	5	2
	F	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	1	1	2
Diabetes Mellitus	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Avitaminoses, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
Anaemias	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Other Diseases of Nervous System, etc.	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Chronic Rheumatic Heart Disease	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1
Hypertensive Disease	M	4	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—

Cause of Death	Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. and under		Age in years										75 and over
			Under 4 wks.	1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
Ischaemic Heart Disease ...	M	41	—	—	—	—	1	—	3	7	9	11	10		
	F	22	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	2	7	10		
Other Forms of Heart Disease	M	14	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	9		
	F	7	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	3	4		
Cerebrovascular Disease ...	M	15	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1	8	4		
	F	11	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	5	4		
Other Diseases of Circulatory System ...	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	—	1		
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Influenza ...	M	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—		
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Pneumonia ...	M	6	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	1	1		
	F	3	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1		
Bronchitis and Emphysema	M	6	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	3		
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Diseases of Respiratory System ...	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		
Peptic Ulcer ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1		
	F	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	—		
Cirrhosis of Liver ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—		
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Other Diseases of Digestive System	M	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1		
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—		
Nephritis and Nephrosis ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—		
Hyperplasia of Prostate ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—		

Cause of Death		Sex	Total all ages	4 wks. and under		Age in years										75 and over
				Under 4 wks.	1 yr.	1—	5—	15—	25—	35—	45—	55—	65—			
Other Diseases, Genito-Urinary System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Diseases of Musculo-Skeletal System	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Congenital Anomalies	M	2	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Birth Injury, Difficult Labour, etc.	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Other Causes of Perinatal Mortality	M	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	2	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Motor Vehicle Accidents	M	3	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
	F	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Suicide and Self-inflicted injuries ...	M	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
All other External Causes	M	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
	F	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Total all causes ...	M	137	2	3	1	2	1	1	2	12	15	26	38	35	27	35
	F	80	5	—	—	—	—	1	1	5	9	9	23	23	27	27

A comparison of deaths by age shows that male and female deaths of persons aged more than 65 years did not retain the equality experienced in 1967. This year there were 73 male deaths and 50 female deaths. In middle age, from 45 to 64 years, there were 41 deaths of men—as in 1967—and 18 of women. For males the rate of death in this age group was more than double that of females. The preponderance of male deaths, 23, to female deaths, 12, also occurred among persons aged less than 44 years.

Deaths due to diseases of the heart, blood vessels and cerebrovascular lesions of the nervous system were more than half the total number of deaths. They formed the largest group of deaths, accounting for 122 deaths, 78 of males and 44 of females. Eighty-five deaths, one more than last year, and 69.5 percent of this group were of persons aged 65 years and over.

Sixty deaths, 49.2 percent of the deaths, were attributed to ischaemic heart disease. This group, the nomenclature of which has changed since last year, includes deaths formerly attributed to coronary disease, the cause of the most of them. In 1967 60 deaths were attributed to coronary disease, 39 of males and 21 of females, as opposed to 41 males and 22 female deaths attributed to ischaemic heart disease in 1968. Thirty-eight deaths, 21 of males and 17 of females, were of persons aged 65 years and over. Twenty-five deaths, 20 male and 5 female, were of persons aged less than 65 years. Twenty-one of them occurred between the ages of 45 and 64 years. There is a case to be made out for increasing health education of people of middle age, so that they will know that exercise, the avoidance of excessive weight by dietary measures and air pollution, including the smoking of cigarettes, all increase mortality and morbidity.

Deaths from neoplasm formed the next largest group with 41 deaths, 9 more than the last year. Fourteen of these were of females, 8 females more than in 1967. Twenty-six deaths, more than half the deaths due to neoplasm, were of persons aged less than 65 years and of these 17 were of men. Eight deaths, all of males, were due to neoplasm of the lung.

Deaths due to bronchitis again decreased. All deaths from this cause were of males.

There were 4 deaths from accidents, 2 less than last year.

It has been customary in the past to refer to deaths due to defined and ill-defined diseases. This year diseases likely to fall into this group have been placed in their individual categories. You will note that deaths by age and cause at different periods of life have been compiled under 34 headings—more than in past reports.

PREVALENCE AND CONTROL OF INFECTIOUS AND OTHER NOTIFIABLE DISEASES

Notifiable Diseases (other than tuberculosis) for 1968

Diseases	Cases Notified	Otherwise Ascertained
Acute pneumonia	1	—
Dysentery	9	—
Erysipelas	1	—
Food Poisoning	1	—
Measles	198	—
Meningococcal Infection	1	—
Scarlet Fever	1	—

Notifiable diseases are reported in tabular form as in past years. With few exceptions, the notified cases were of measles.

Measles 1959-68

Year	Number of Cases Notified	Estimated mid-year Population
1959	221	20,340
1960	—	21,130
1961	900	21,920
1962	11	23,190
1963	708	24,290
1964	82	24,740
1965	136	26,010
1966	262	27,560
1967	313	28,730
1968	198	30,290

The table above shows the number of cases of measles from 1959 to 1968. In considering the table the increasing population and number of children at risk each year must be taken into consideration. You will note that, with one exception, most cases occurred in alternate years.

Measles is endemic in urban communities, becoming epidemic every second year. The last epidemic year was 1967 with 313 cases. This year 149 of the 198 notifications were received in the last quarter of the year—a precursor of the expected outbreak in 1969. Whether cases will continue to occur with the anticipated frequency during 1969 will depend upon the effect of the measles vaccination programme, in which vaccination was offered to school or nursery children aged less than 7 years.

There were 9 cases of Sonne dysentery. One person was requested to discontinue work at a bakery until he was found to be free from infection. The one case of food poisoning was due to *Salmonella enteritidis*. The patient, who was not a food handler, was notified on 14th August, 1968 and was kept under observation until the end of the year, when he was no longer infected. The length of time of infection with *Salmonella* varies considerably, from a few weeks to many months. If a number of persons are found to be infected, this can place a considerable strain on a Public Health Department when faecal specimens have to be taken regularly until three specimens at weekly intervals are negative for organisms.

In addition to these cases, one of acute pneumonia, one of erysipelas, and one of meningococcal infection were notified.

One family—contacts of a case of diphtheria which occurred outside the Urban District—was investigated and found to be free of infection.

In March a patient suffering from tuberculoid leprosy was notified. This patient, who has since left the district, was brought up in India and returned to this country six years ago.

Tropical diseases diagnosed in Cwmbran are now known to include malaria, leprosy, hookworm and whipworm.

NOTIFIABLE DISEASES (Other than Tuberculosis) DURING 1968

BY AGE GROUPS

Diseases			Total	Under 1	1—	2—	3—	4—	5—9	10—14	15—24	25+
Measles	...	...	198	10	21	24	28	42	67	4	1	1
Meningococcal Infection	...	...	1	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Pneumonia	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Erysipelas	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dysentery	...	...	9	—	1	—	1	1	—	1	1	4
Food Poisoning	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Scarlet Fever	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—
			212	11	22	24	29	44	67	5	2	8

INFECTIOUS DISEASES REPORTED BY SCHOOLS

One hundred and fifty-five cases of infectious disease were reported by head teachers in 1968, 16 less than in 1967, when 329 cases were notified by general practitioners as opposed to 212 in 1968.

School				Whooping Cough	Measles	German Measles	Mumps	Chickenpox	Impetigo
Brookfield Junior	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	2	—
Fairwater Infants	...	...	...	1	17	2	—	1	—
Maendy Infants	...	...	...	—	14	—	—	—	—
Pontnewydd Infants	...	...	...	—	23	41	3	24	2
St. David's R.C. Infants	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	1	—
St. David's R.C. Junior	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	3	—
Upper Cwmbran Infants and Junior	...	...	...	—	7	11	—	—	—
				3	62	54	3	31	2
								Total	155

In addition to measles, cases of whooping cough, german measles, mumps, chicken pox and impetigo were reported.

Most cases of measles were reported in the last quarter of the year; those of chicken pox in the first and last months of the year and german measles in May and June. The number of cases of german measles doubled when compared with 1967. Cases of chicken pox increased from 14 to 31 and those of mumps decreased from 22 to 3.

Since all infectious diseases are not notifiable, reports by head teachers are the only way in which non-notifiable diseases may be estimated.

Vaccination and Immunisation

These services are provided by the County Council at infant welfare clinics and by general practitioners.

The number of children and young persons receiving immunisation courses and booster injections will be seen from the following tables:

Immunisation Courses by Age

Type of Vaccine or Dose	Year of Birth					Others aged less than	
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1960-64	16yrs.	Total
1. Triple DTP	3	176	13	6	6	—	204
2. Diphtheria/ Tetanus	—	8	—	—	9	—	17
3. Tetanus Diphtheria	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
(Lines 1 + 2)	3	184	13	6	15	—	221
Whooping Cough (Line 1)	3	176	13	6	6	—	204
Tetanus (Lines 2 + 3)	3	184	13	6	15	14	235

Reinforcing Doses—Number of persons by age:

Vaccine or Dose Type of	Year of Birth					less than Others aged	
	1968	1967	1966	1965	1960-64	16yrs.	Total
1. Triple DTP	—	133	250	47	36	1	467
2. Diphtheria/ Tetanus	—	3	17	4	384	8	416
3. Tetanus	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Whooping Cough (Line 1)	—	136	267	51	420	9	883
Tetanus (Lines 2 + 3)	—	133	250	47	36	1	467

Last year immunisation returns appeared to be satisfactory when compared with national statistics. This year you will note that in spite of an increased birth rate, the number of children receiving injections against diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus appears to have halved when compared with 1967. The reason for this is a change in the timing of immunisation injections, the first triple injection being given at the age of 6 months instead of at 3 months. That apathy is not the cause is confirmed by a comparison of reinforcing doses in the two years under consideration. Reinforcing injections of triple antigen increased from 301 to 467 and those of diphtheria and tetanus, the pre-school reinforcing dose, from 314 in 1967 to 416 in 1968.

Parents are encouraged to ensure that their children receive three triple antigen injections for diphtheria, whooping cough and tetanus, starting the course when they are five or six months of age. Before children enter school a further reinforcing injection for diphtheria and tetanus is advised.

Poliomyelitis vaccination was made available to children and adults under 40 years of age throughout the year. For children the course of three oral doses of poliomyelitis vaccine is administered with the triple vaccine and again with the diphtheria/tetanus reinforcing dose before school entry.

Smallpox Vaccination

The number of children vaccinated and re-vaccinated in 1968 is shown in the following table:—

SMALLPOX VACCINATION 1968

Age			Number Vaccinated	Number Re-vaccinated
0 — 3 months	...	...	—	—
3 — 6 months	...	...	—	—
6 — 9 months	...	...	—	—
9 —12 months	...	...	1	—
1 year	...	...	146	1
2 — 4 years	...	...	141	1
5 —15 years	...	...	15	7
			303	9

The number of children vaccinated has increased from 246 to 303.

Vaccination against smallpox is recommended between the ages of 1 and 2 years, when complications with an initial vaccination are less frequent than at other times of life. It is to be regretted that some parents object to their children being vaccinated because of the reactions they themselves experienced when being vaccinated for the first time as adults. Some do not appreciate that severe reactions are rarely seen among children. The one vaccination of a child below the age of 1 year was of a child travelling to a country in which smallpox is endemic.

TUBERCULOSIS

Five new cases of tuberculosis, 3 respiratory and 2 non-respiratory were notified and there were 2 inward transfers from other districts.

One patient notified in 1968 died. This patient had a history of chronic cough for some years and, although working at a factory where he was able to make use of the mass radiography service, refused to take any action.

The early diagnosis and treatment of tuberculosis leads to a favourable outcome.

At the end of the year there were 99 cases on the tuberculosis register:—

				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory
Males	...	...	...	43	...	5
Females	...	...	...	45	...	6

A general survey of the district was carried out by the mass radiography service in November. Mobile vehicles were stationed at the Town Centre, Fairwater, West Pontnewydd and Oakfield.

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	1,793
Number found to be abnormal	...	...	...	...	34
Requiring further observation	...	...	...	...	5
Other abnormalities of the chest	...	...	...	...	29

This survey may be compared with that carried out at Girling Limited in July 1968:

Total number examined	...	...	...	...	2,757
Number found to be abnormal	...	...	...	...	44
Requiring further observation	...	...	...	...	6
Other abnormalities of the chest	...	...	...	...	38

From this you will note that the number of people using the general survey compares unfavourably with the number examined at Girling Ltd.

PARASITIC DISEASES

Scabies

Cases of scabies continued to be investigated by the Public Health Departments of the local Council and County Council. In treating children from one family, 5 infected children were traced at a junior school.

Among families investigated, one in which there were three children, 2 girls and a boy, was treated without effect for 3 weeks. The girls were re-infected more frequently than other members of the family. The infection was eliminated as soon as the family's cocker spaniel had been treated.

Helminths

Number of persons investigated	...	...	...	20
Number of faecal specimens submitted to the Public Health Laboratory	...	...	...	40
Persons positive for:				
1. Hookworm—Ancylostoma	...	...	...	3
2. Whipworm—Trichuris trichiura	...	...	...	9
3. Ascariasis—Ascaris lumbricoides	...	...	...	1

All persons investigated were immigrants working in catering establishments or members of their families. Two faecal specimens were positive for hookworm and whipworm. At the end of the year all were free from infection apart from two persons suffering from whipworm and one from ascariasis.

The treatment of hookworm has presented no difficulties. During the year two children were referred to the Paediatric Department of the Royal Gwent Hospital for the treatment of whipworm, after treatment with two courses of bephenium hydroxynaphthoate had been unsuccessful. It is of interest that in 1968 an outbreak of 17 cases of whipworm occurred at a hospital, outside the Urban District, for the care of the mentally sub-normal.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES IN THE AREA

Water Supply

The public mains water is supplied and distributed by the Newport and South Monmouthshire Water Board. An adequate supply was provided throughout the year.

In the past the report has indicated the number of samples taken from the public supply and from isolated dwellings or farmhouses not provided with a piped water supply from the public mains. The following table provides a summary of the results of samples taken from the public mains from 1963 to 1968.

Year	No. of		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
	Samples Taken			
1963	...	20	20	—
1964	...	27	27	—
1965	...	23	21	2
1966	...	18	18	—
1967	...	30	30	—
1968	...	145	91	37

You will note that, with the exception of 2 samples, all water specimens collected by the Public Health staff and examined by the Public Health Laboratory Service from 1963 to 1967 were satisfactory, in that they contained no coliform bacilli.

Sampling on a monthly basis was continued in 1968 but, whereas samples taken by the Water Board proved negative for coliform organisms, those being taken by the Public Health Department no longer continued to be satisfactory.

In the past when samples have been unsatisfactory (2 samples in 1965), flushing of the water mains by the Water Board was all that was necessary for subsequent samples to return to their original quality. This procedure was carried out in 1968 until it was realised that an unduly high proportion of samples were positive for coli-

form bacilli. By 9th October 20 samples were unsatisfactory, 89 having been submitted for analysis.

The pollution of water was discussed with the District Inspector, with the Chemist/Bacteriologist and with the Engineer and Manager of the Water Board. Because of the difference between the results of the analyses of Water Board samples and Public Health samples, a meeting was arranged between officers in mid-October.

Water samples were taken by officers of both authorities and submitted either to the Water Board or to the Public Health Laboratory for analysis. Some samples investigated by the Public Health Laboratory Service continued to be positive and therefore unsatisfactory. One result was further flushing and swabbing of water mains and an increase in chlorination of water at the Talybont reservoir. At no time was the water supply considered to be seriously contaminated, although the picture at Cwmbran suggested inadequate filtration at source.

After increasing chlorination, samples submitted for analysis to the Public Health Laboratory Service were negative for organisms.

In October, of 29 samples taken, 13 samples were unsatisfactory.

In November, 6 of 12 samples contained small numbers of coliforms and in December 17 samples were all satisfactory.

The officers of the Water Board and the Public Health Laboratory Service are thanked for their assistance in ensuring that the supply of water to Cwmbran is free from contamination.

Thirteen samples were taken from isolated farmhouses and dwellings not provided with a piped water supply and all, with the exception of three were satisfactory. The occupants of these dwellings were told to boil all drinking water and were advised on methods of improving the quality of the supply.

It is to be regretted that the water supply to Cwmbran is not fluoridated and fluoridation was not considered by the Council during the year.

Drainage and Sewerage

Sewage from Cwmbran is taken by the Eastern Valley Joint Sewerage Board's trunk sewer to the Ponthir Sewage Works for treatment before discharge into the Afon Lwyd river. Certain properties at Upper Cwmbran are still discharging untreated or partially treated sewage in the Blaen Bran brook and an industrial site at Lower Pontnewydd discharges untreated sewage directly into the Afon Lwyd river. With the exception of the above properties and a relatively small number of isolated properties, the whole of the district is connected to the public sewer.

The Afon Lwyd

An investigation of the water of the Afon Lwyd river was carried out, after it had been suggested that it might be fit to use in a paddling and boating pool. Analysis of the river water from 1955 to 1957 at approximately yearly intervals had revealed thousands of coliform organisms. Bacteriological examination of water samples taken from the river, above, below and at the point of the proposed site of the paddling and boating pool, follows:—

SOURCE	Probable numbers per 100 ml.	
	Coliform bacilli	Bact. coli. (type 1)
Afon Lwyd River near Llanfrechfa Way Bridge. Not filtered or chlorinated	180,000 +	180,000 +
Afon Lwyd River, above Girling's Pipe outlet. Not filtered or chlorinated ...	180,000 +	180,000 +
Afon Lwyd River, below Girling's Pipe outlet. Not filtered or chlorinated ...	180,000 +	180,000 +

In addition to water samples, 10 sewer swabs were examined. *Salmonella typhimurium*, *Salmonella singapore*, *Salmonella panama*, and *Salmonella selandia* were isolated. All sewer swabs were positive for one or other of these organisms. It was considered that water from the Afon Lwyd was unfit for use in a paddling pool, unless it was filtered and chlorinated. Boaters using the proposed boating pool would have to be carefully supervised and care taken to ensure that the pool was not used for drinking, bathing or paddling purposes.

Refuse Collection

Disposal of refuse continued to take place by tipping into the clay pit at Ty Coch. The Ministry's tipping precautions were not always strictly adhered to throughout the year.

In the summer months fly nuisance was a major complaint and was overcome by the use of insecticide on the tip by ensuring that refuse was covered.

Towards the end of the year, because of difficulty in reaching the tipping surface, another entrance to the tip was made, so that lorries would have a shorter distance to travel over the tip's surface. One result of this was that the height of the tipping face increased

considerably and there were complaints from nearby houses of dust, smell and smoke.

There were only minor infestations with rodents and the tip was routinely baited by the Council's Rodent Operator.

In Cwmbran, refuse generally is collected from the nearest point within the curtilage of a dwelling to the roadway. Collection of refuse from the back doors of dwellings, a common method of collection in the Home Counties, has not been considered in Cwmbran.

RODENT CONTROL

A full time rodent operator is employed by the Council for the destruction of rodents and other pests.

Generally, people will report the presence of rats or mice. All reports are investigated promptly and any baiting required is carried out.

Ten per cent of all sewer manholes and inspection chambers are baited twice a year and test baiting is regularly carried out at refuse tips, water courses, and on open ground. Particular attention is paid to building sites.

DISINFESTATION OF DWELLINGS

The Public Health Department continued to inspect and fumigate vacant Council houses before re-occupation until April 1968. Up to this date 52 houses were inspected and treated. After this time the work of inspection was undertaken by the Housing Section of the Council and any fumigation required was carried out by the Public Health Department on request.

During the year 8 Council owned houses were found to be infested with bed bugs and were treated accordingly.

No privately owned dwellings were dis-infested.

On request dwellings and premises were treated to eradicate ants, fleas, cockroaches, crickets, silver fish and mites.

**PREMISES REGISTERED UNDER FOOD AND DRUGS
ACT 1955**

Number of premises registered to manufacture ice cream	1
Number of premises registered to sell ice cream	59
Number of premises registered for the manufacture and preparation of potted, pickled, pressed or preserved foods	17

FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS 1960

All retail food shops, warehouses, canteens and restaurants were regularly inspected during the year. The standard of food hygiene is good.

The growth of the new town has resulted in new food shops provided with up to date facilities and equipment. The practice of examining plans of all food premises ensures that a good standard of facilities is maintained.

Several modern and well equipped food warehouses have been established in Cwmbran. These are purpose-built for the storage and distribution of food.

The standard of food hygiene is improving in factory canteens and kitchens. The managements of factories realise the importance of providing meals and snacks for their employees, and have built good hygienic dining rooms and kitchens.

Although the provision of modern equipment and fittings is essential for good food hygiene, this is not enough to ensure the clean handling of food. So much depends on the food handler's personal hygiene.

Contraventions of the Food Hygiene Regulations found during routine inspections may be summarised as follows:—

Lack of Cleanliness	4
Need of redecoration	30
Structural defects	6
Dirty condition of fittings and utensils	11
Smoking in a food room	2
Absence of notice requesting persons to wash their hands	3
Lack of space for outdoor clothing facilities	5
Defective walls, ceilings, floors, etc.	12
Lack of adequate hot water supply	4
Lack of adequate sink	5
Lack of adequate wash hand basin	4
Lack of intervening ventilated space between water closet and food room	11
Absence of adequate first aid materials	6
Insanitary accumulation of refuse	1
Absence of nailbrush, soap and towel	5
Food not protected from risk of contamination	1
Unsatisfactory condition of fittings and utensils	19

Milk Supplies

During the summer months, at times of warm weather, 14 informal samples of milk retailed in Cwmbran were submitted for bacteriological examination. Three samples, 1 of pasteurised milk

and 2 of untreated milk, failed to conform to the methylene blue test. On further sampling, repeat samples were found to be satisfactory.

Generally, milk is well stored before retail delivery and delivered under satisfactory conditions.

Ice Cream

During the year 81 samples of ice cream were submitted for bacteriological examination. These samples were taken from shops, restaurants, mobile vehicles and manufacturing premises. Of the samples, 67 were considered to be satisfactory and 14 failed to conform to the methylene blue test. On resampling the subsequent samples were found to be satisfactory.

PREMISES SUBJECT TO THE FOOD HYGIENE REGULATIONS

1. Number of premises and categories of trade:—

Categories fo Trade						No.
Bakers	...	...	...	...	...	2
Butchers	...	...	...	...	...	11
Cafes and Restaurants	...	...	...	...	...	7
Chemists	...	...	...	...	...	11
Confectioners	...	...	...	...	...	15
Fish & Chip Shops	...	...	...	...	...	6
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	8
Grocers	...	...	...	...	...	54
Public Houses and Clubs	...	...	...	...	...	32
Food Manufacturing Premises	...	...	...	...	...	6
Factory Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	12
School Canteens	...	...	...	...	...	15
Warehouses	...	...	...	...	...	3

2. Number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 16, the provision of wash hand basins:— 176.

Number of premises not complying with the above Regulation:— 5.

3. The Number of premises to which Regulation 19, the provision of a sink, applies:— 181.

4. The number of premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19:— 181.

FOOD HYGIENE (MARKETS, STALLS & DELIVERY VEHICLES) REGULATIONS, 1966

The recent legislation was fully implemented during the year and regular inspections of all types of Food Delivery vehicles and stalls were carried out.

Generally the standard of hygiene was good.

The growth of the new housing estates has resulted in more food vehicles visiting the area, especially those selling ice cream.

Contraventions of the Regulations found during the inspections may be summarised as follows:—

1. Name and address of trader not displayed	...	...	24
2. Lack of receptacle for refuse or rubbish	...	...	31
3. Lack of suitable first aid materials	...	...	20
4. Absence of sink for washing food or equipment	...	...	11
5. Absence of wash hand basin	...	...	7
6. No hot water over wash hand basin	...	...	7
7. Soap, nailbrush and towels not being provided	...	...	7
8. Clean washable overclothing not being worn	...	...	4
9. Lack of cleanliness	...	...	1

During the year 6 exemptions were granted from the provision of a suitable sink for washing of food and equipment.

UNSOUND FOOD

The following foodstuffs were inspected and found to be unfit for human consumption. The unsound foods were voluntarily surrendered and their disposal at the Council's refuse tip was supervised.

	Pkts./tins	lbs.
Home Killed Meats	—	493
Tinned and Frozen Meat	519	1,065
Tinned and Frozen Vegetables	1,403	1,480
Tinned Fruit	1,100	1,757
Tinned Soups and Stews	308	259
Tinned Milk and Milk Products	217	279
Tinned and Frozen Fish	307	173
Other Foodstuffs	343	262
	<hr/> 4,197	<hr/> 5,768

FOOD AND DRUGS ACTS, 1955

The Food and Drugs Act, 1955, is administered in Cwmbran by the Monmouthshire County Council.

77 samples of food, 29 of which were milk, were submitted to the public analyst for examination. Eight samples were found to be not of the nature, substance or quality as that demanded by the purchaser. Legal proceedings were instituted in 2 cases against the manufacturers of the food.

Ten complaints were made by purchasers of food to the Public Health Department and of these complaints, 5 were referred to the Food and Drugs authority.

OFFICES, SHOPS & RAILWAY PREMISES ACT, 1963

This Act is designed to ensure that the health, safety and welfare of employees in offices, shops, warehouses and catering establishments is protected. Generally all premises where people are employed should be registered with the local authority. When premises are used in connection with a factory or occupied by a local authority, registration is with H.M. Factory Inspectorate.

There are 1,792 persons employed in 260 premises registered with the Cwmbran Urban District Council.

194 visits were made to ensure compliance with the relevant provisions of the Act.

Most people employed in registered premises under this Act in the Cwmbran Urban District work in new premises constructed during the last 10 years.

Working conditions in these premises are generally good and facilities are provided in excess of the minimum requirements of the Act. During recent years premises in the older part of Cwmbran, which are governed by the Act, have been improved.

Nevertheless, it was found necessary to take informal action in respect of contraventions at 52 registered premises. The types of contraventions are summarised below:—

Lack of proper sanitary accommodation	...	...	1
Insufficient screening of water closets to ensure privacy	...	...	2
Insufficient lighting of water closets	...	...	6
Lack of intervening ventilated space between water closet and a workroom	...	...	5
Lack of proper washing facilities	...	...	2
Lack of cold water for washing purposes	...	...	2
Lack of hot water for washing purposes	...	...	4
Handrail required to staircase	...	...	6
Inadequate heating facilities	...	...	1

Rooms, staircase, fixtures or fittings requiring redecoration or cleansing	...	...	...	...	...	6
Insufficient ventilation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inadequate lighting	...	...	...	...	...	1
Inadequate guarding of machinery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Defective structural condition	...	...	...	...	...	1
Repair required to floor, walls, staircase or water closets...						25
Lack of proper clothing accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lack of proper seating accommodation	...	...	...	...	...	2
Obstruction of passage or staircase	...	...	...	...	...	1
Lack of adequate supply of drinking water	...	...	...	...	...	4
Lack of suitable first aid	...	...	...	...	...	20
Lack of suitable thermometer	...	...	...	...	...	21
Abstract of Act not displayed to employees	...	...	...	...	...	40

ACCIDENTS IN REGISTERED PREMISES

Twelve accidents, involving loss of work to the injured person for more than 3 days in registered premises, were reported. All accidents were investigated and their causes may be classified as follows:—

Accidents with hand tools, knives etc.	...	...	...	...	...	1
Falls from one level to another	...	...	...	...	...	2
Falls on same level	...	...	...	...	...	4
Handling goods	...	...	...	...	...	2
Accident with non-power driven machinery	...	...	...	...	...	1
Abrasions and bruising of hand	...	...	...	...	...	1
Burns	...	...	...	...	...	1

PET ANIMALS ACT 1951

One premises was re-licensed during the year for the keeping of animals in accordance with the provisions of the above Act.

CLEAN AIR ACT 1956

Measurements and observation of atmospheric pollution continued to be carried out to determine the smoke concentration and sulphur dioxide content of the air at the Council Offices and grit and dust deposition in the Town Centre and Two Locks Road areas.

The daily smoke concentration and sulphur dioxide content of the air at the Council Offices is a fair indication of the average amount of air pollution in Cwmbran. The offices are centrally situated to the south, west, east and north-east of the main industrial emissions and surrounded by dwellings in all directions except on the immediate south-east.

The deposit gauges at the Town Centre and Two Locks Road monitor industrial grit and dust deposits, mainly from the Clomendy Road Foundry area at the Town Centre and from the refractory and brickworks at Two Locks Road.

Over the past 4 years there has been a steady increase in the deposits recorded at the Town Centre and Two Locks Road gauges and this is indicative that industrial pollution in the two areas has increased.

The two main sources of industrial pollution in Cwmbran remain the refractory brickworks at Two Locks and the cold blast cupolas at Clomendy Road.

Following numerous complaints of acid soot deposition at Two Locks, representations have been made to the Alkali Inspectorate and to the Standing Committee of the Department of Scientific and Industrial Research, in an attempt to eliminate this nuisance.

In the Clomendy Road Foundries, two more cupolas were fitted with new wet dust arrestors during the year. There are now 4 cupolas fitted with wet dust arrestors and it is anticipated that the remaining dry dust arrestors will be replaced by wet arrestors in the near future. This should result in a decrease in grit and dust emission.

There were no contraventions of the dark smoke regulations during the year from the coal or oil fired steam raising or space heating plants. One atmospheric pollution nuisance was caused by an industrial incineration plant.

Again during the year, an increasing number of dwellings, both existing and newly erected, were completed to utilise either smokeless solid fuel, oil, gas or electricity for heating purposes. None of the dwellings built during the year by the Cwmbran Development Corporation or the Cwmbran Urban District Council, used solid fuel for heating or cooking.

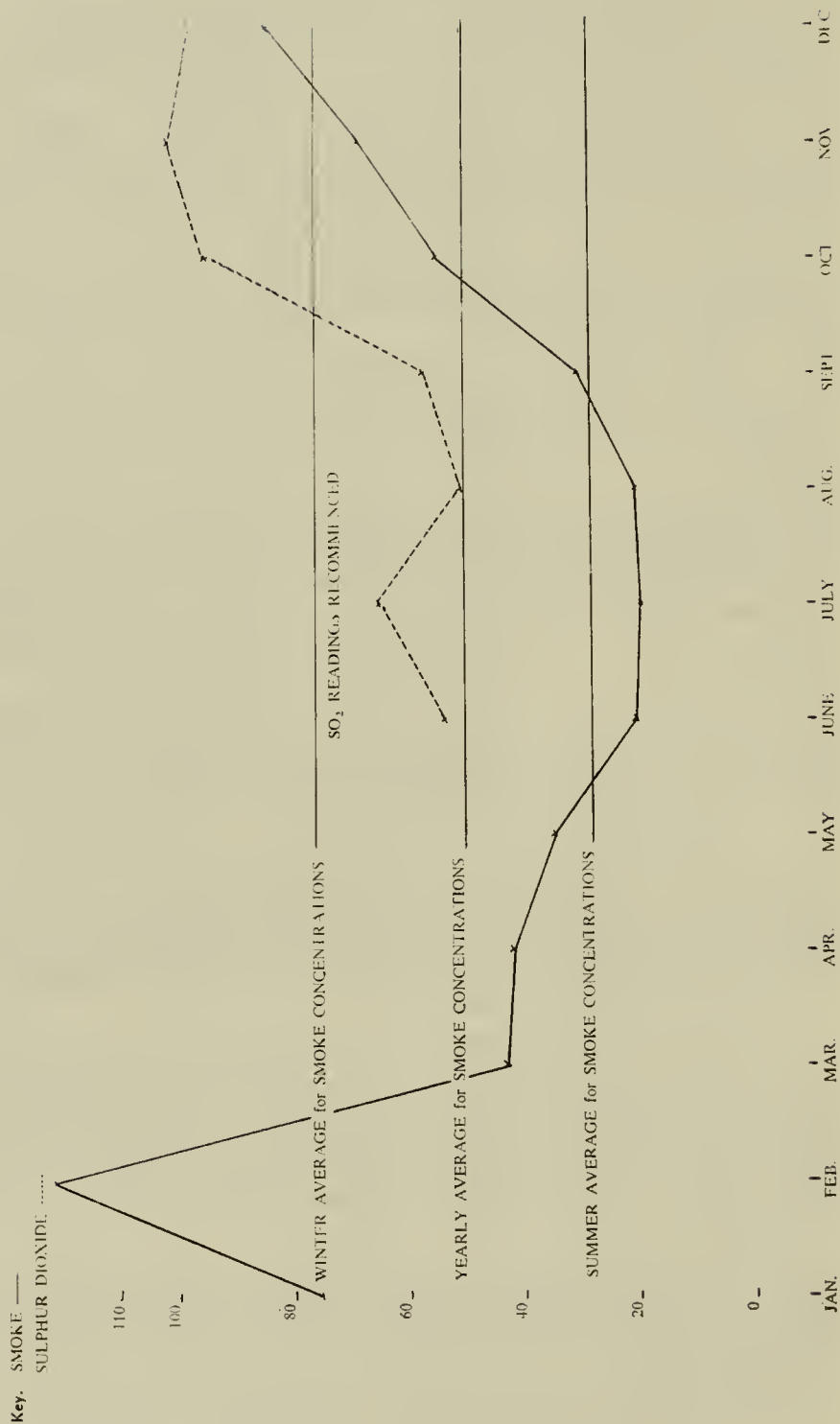
From the difference in the smoke concentration and sulphur dioxide content of the atmosphere during the summer and winter months (see graph), it can be estimated that domestic smoke is responsible for one-third to one-half of the total air pollution. Pollution from industrial chimneys and works is obvious but the pollution from thousands of individual house chimneys can pass unnoticed.

In the Cwmbran new town, where large numbers of dwellings have recently been erected, and in areas where building has not commenced, smoke control areas could conveniently and at little cost be created.

I again ask the Council to give serious consideration to the creation of smoke control areas in Cwmbran.

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

MONTHLY AVERAGE EXPRESSED AS MICROGRAMMES PER CUBIC METRE



PROVISION OF HOUSING ACCOMMODATION

(a) By Local Authority:

Number of separate dwellings owned by Local Authority at 31st December, 1968:—

Temporary	...	...	...	...	...	100
Permanent	...	...	...	...	...	2,356
Number of Local Authority dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	35
Number of dwellings for which sanction had been given but had not been commenced at 31st December, 1968	...	...	...	...	...	1

(b) By Cwmbran Development Corporation:

Number of dwellings completed by Corporation at 31st December, 1968:—

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	3,885	
Flats	...	...	...	...	...	807	4,692
						<hr/>	
Shops	...	...	...	...	...		175

Number of Development Corporation dwellings in course of erection at 31st December, 1968:—

Houses:	1 bedroom	...	...	0	
	2 "	...	...	3	
	3 "	...	...	51	
	4 "	...	...	1	
	5 "	...	...	0	
				<hr/>	55
Flats:	1 bedroom	...	...	6	
	2 "	...	...	0	
	3 "	...	...	7	
				<hr/>	13
Shops	...	...	...	...	0

(c) New dwellings completed during year 1968:

By Local Authority:

Houses:	4 bedroom	...	...	0
	2 "	...	...	4
	3 "	...	...	0
Flats	1 "	...	...	0
Bungalows:	1 "	...	...	0
				<hr/>

By Development Corporation:

Houses	...	...	...	...	...	257
Flats	...	...	...	...	...	81
Shops	...	...	...	...	...	17

355

HOUSES IN CLEARANCE AREAS AND UNFIT HOUSES ELSEWHERE

(a) Houses Demolished

In Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Not in Clearance Areas	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

(b) Unfit Houses Closed. Housing Act 1957

Number of Closing Orders made under Section 16, 17(1) and 35(1)	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
Number of Closing Orders made under Section 17(3) and 26	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
Number of Closing Orders made in respect of part of a building under Section 18	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

(c) Families Displaced

...	1
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(d) Number of Houses made fit

1. After informal action by Local Authority	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
2. After formal notice under Public Health Act 1936	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
3. By Local Authority in default of owners	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
4. Under Section 24, Housing Act 1957	...	...	...	...	...	...	—

(e) Houses in which defects were remedied

...	82
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	----

(f) Unfit houses in temporary use

...	—
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

(g) Number of Notices served on owners to convert to water closets under Section 47 of the Public Health Act 1936

...	—
-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	-----	---

IMPROVEMENT GRANTS

Number of Discretionary Grants made during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Number of Standard Grants made during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Improvement Loans made during 1968	...	...	...	...	...	...	1

HOUSING ACT—Improvement Areas

No areas were declared Improvement Areas under the Housing Act, during 1968.

RENT ACT 1957

One application for a certificate of disrepair was received from a tenant during the year.

The year 1968 was a busy one for the department. By the end of the year it was clear that there was a need to increase the number of Public Health Inspectors.

Nationally the green paper on the Administrative Structure of the Medical and Allied Services in England and Wales was published, as was the report of the Committee on Local Authority and Allied Personal Services. The White Paper on the re-organisation of local government in Wales was published in 1967. These reports indicate change in local government and the health services, the outcome of which is still awaited.

I am, Ladies and Gentlemen,

Your obedient servant,

HYWEL G. JENKINS,

Medical Officer of Health.

VITAL STATISTICS

MOTHERS AND INFANTS

Live Births

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	779
Rate per 1,000 population	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	25.72
Ratio of Local adjusted birth rate to national rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	1.29

Illegitimate Live Births (per cent of total live births) ... 3.98

Stillbirths

Number	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.11

Total Live and Stillbirths ... 7.83

Infant Deaths (deaths under one year) ... 10

Infant Mortality Rates

Total infant deaths per 1,000 total live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	12.94
Legitimate infant deaths per 1,000 legitimate live births	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	32.26

Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under four weeks per 1,000 total live births) ... 8.87

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (deaths under one week per 1,000 total live births) ... 7.7

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths and deaths under one week combined per 1,000 total live and stillbirths) 12.77

Maternal Mortality (including abortion)

Number of deaths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil
Rate per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

FACTORIES ACT 1961

Part I of the Act

1. INSPECTIONS for the purposes of provisions as to health (including inspections made by the Public Health Inspector).

PREMISES	Number on Register (2)	Inspections (3)	Written Notices (4)	Occupiers Prosecuted (5)
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authority ...	—	29	3	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is enforced by the local Authority	72	22	—	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by Local Authority (excluding outworkers premises)	13	29	2	—

2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

PARTICULARS		Found	Remedied	Referred to H.M. Inspector	Referred by H.M. Inspector	Number of cases in which prosecutions were instituted
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	5	5	—	—	
Overcrowding (S.2)	—	—	—	—	
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	—	—	—	—	
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	—	—	—	—	
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)						
(a) Insufficient	—	—	—	—	
(b) Unsuitable or defective	—	—	—	—	
(c) Not separate for sexes	—	—	—	—	
Other offences against the Act (not including offences relating to out-work)	—	—	—	—	
TOTAL	...	5	5	—	—	

PART VIII OF THE ACT

OUTWORK

NATURE OF WORK	No. of out- workers in August, list required by Section 110		No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prose- cutions for failure to supply lists	No. of in- stances of work in un- wholesome premises	Section III notices served	Prosecutions
	(1)	(2) (2) (c)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)
Wig Preparation	...	3	—	—	—	—	—
Soft Toy making	...	2	—	—	—	—	—

APPENDIX III

MEASUREMENT OF DEPOSITED MATTER

Expressed as tons per sq. mile per month.

			Rain- water Ins.	Un- dissolved Solids	Dissolved Solids	Total Solids
Town Centre Gauge						
January	...	...	5.28	6.98	10.85	17.83
February	...	...	0.95	2.02	3.70	5.72
March	...	...	5.24	26.76	15.23	41.99
April	...	...	3.07	10.51	12.83	23.34
May	...	...	3.74	78.95	5.85	84.80
June	...	...	5.24	28.13	11.12	39.25
July	...	...	3.43	7.28	6.07	13.35
August	...	...	3.51	20.29	9.75	30.04
September	...	...	5.24	16.39	13.52	29.91
October	...	...	5.16	25.87	15.40	41.27
November	...	...	4.45	9.00	8.35	17.35
December	...	...	5.20	14.30	9.00	23.30
Two Locks Road						
January	...	...	5.12	23.35	11.32	34.67
February	...	...	0.79	4.83	4.11	8.94
March	...	...	5.00	18.76	18.18	36.94
April	...	...	2.99	6.80	10.43	17.23
May	...	...	3.94	4.64	2.99	7.63
June	...	...	5.00	20.29	10.50	30.79
July	...	...	3.78	8.09	4.59	12.68
August	...	...	3.39	25.22	13.12	38.34
September	...	...	5.04	9.25	11.39	20.64
October	...	...	4.85	7.95	10.60	18.55
November	...	...	4.22	16.04	8.23	24.27
December	...	...	4.77	10.06	9.04	19.10

Appendix III (continued)

DAILY MEASUREMENT OF SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Expressed as microgrammes per cubic metre.

**Volumetric apparatus at Council Offices,
Victoria Street, Cwmbran**

		Highest Value		Lowest Value		Monthly Average	
		Smoke	SO ²	Smoke	SO ²	Smoke	SO ²
January	...	146	—	13	—	75.56	—
February	...	424	—	13	—	122.57	—
March	...	127	—	13	—	43.2	—
April	...	95	—	13	—	42.13	—
May	...	59	—	19	—	35.4	—
June	...	54	94	10	36	21.35	54.73
July	...	40	98	4	27	20.85	66.37
August	...	46	121	4	27	21.00	52.00
September	...	66	75	9	37	31.00	57.3
October	...	268	158	9	41	55.9	95
November	...	193	188	23	30	68	102.3
December	...	224	179	50	53	84.45	98.08

QUARTERLY COMPARISON OF DEPOSITED MATTER SMOKE CONCENTRATION AND SULPHUR DIOXIDE

Quarter	Town Centre		Two Locks Road		Council Offices	
	Deposit Gauge Tons per sq. mile	Quarterly total	Deposit Gauge Tons per sq. mile	Quarterly total	Average Daily Smoke Concentration Microgrammes per cu. metre	Average Daily SO ₂ Concentration Microgrammes per cu. metre
January—March	1966	61	36	60	60	132
	1967	57	54 (av.)	57	57	81
	1968	65	80	80	80	—
April—June	1966	46	35	29	29	67
	1967	53	43	90	90	229
	1968	147	55	32	32	—
July—September	1966	67	55	63	63	79
	1967	84	51	28	28	79
	1968	73	71	24	24	58
October—December	1966	67	55	63	63	79
	1967	89	50	75	75	107
	1968	81	61	69	69	92
Monthly Average	1966	27	14	54	Daily Average	90
	1967	23	14	47		83
	1968	30	29	51		75
Total Yearly Deposit	1966	301	171	—	—	—
	1967	283	179	—	—	—
	1968	368	349	—	—	—

